NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

PUBLISHED BY JOSEPH BRECK & CO., NO. 52 NORTH MARKET STREET, (AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.)

VOL. XXII.] BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 28, 1844. [NO. 35.

N. E. FARMER.

From the Cincinnati Atlas.

—

GRAFTING FRUIT TREES.

Messrs. Editors—As the season is at hand for the commencement of grafting, I propose to offer through your useful paper, a few practical remarks on the same, for the benefit of such of your readers as are in want of information on this subject, and thus add something to the common stock, in the advancement of which we are mutually engaged.

Although so much has been said and written on this subject, that it may be replied, almost every one is acquainted with the process in some form, and that nothing new can be advanced. Although this may be true to some extent, there is still a constant inquiry after more light. It is not my proposition to flatter your readers with a new discovery, but simply to bring to their notice what should, and may be done at this time.

Grafting may be performed at any time through the winter. My practice is, in the fall, to secure a few cartloads of sand, (earth will answer, if sand cannot be had,) in my cellar; then at the proper time, after the leaves are off of the trees, I remove my seedling stocks to the cellar, or secure them in some other situation where I can command them at any time when wanted. I then cut my grafts, which should always be the last year's growth, and in all cases where it can be, from bearing trees. This done, I am prepared for winter work, in which I do not fail to employ all the stormy days, which would otherwise be lost: and, as before observed, having all my materials at command, when a stormy day occurs, so that my hands are driven in doors, I rally them around a good fire, and commence the work of grafting by cutting my roots into lengths of from four to six inches, according to the number of small fibres attached thereto; then I cut my grafts to two or three eyes; then I commence by cleft-grafting, which I think decidedly the surest and simplest method for root grafting, and I am not particular in which I make the split, in the roots or grafts, which ever happens to be the stoutest. Care of course must be observed that the cut and split are performed with a sharp knife, so that the surface is left smooth, and the bark of the graft and root form a perfect union on one side, so that the sap vessels come in contact, by which the sap may flow freely from one to the other. This is of the utmost importance, for without this no union can be formed, and the consequence is, the graft must perish. This flow of sap is as necessary to the life of the graft, as the blood which flows through the veins of a man's arm, which has been broken and set by the skilful physician, is for its successful reunion and healing. This done, I secure the parts by binding them with a shred of Russia matting, or woollen yarn. I find it quite unnecessary to apply wax or clay. I then deposit them in the cellar, in the sand before spoken of, in rows close together, leaving the top of the grafts exposed, taking care to keep a proper division between each sort.

In this position they remain until March or April, when they are transferred to their proper place in the nursery. I have often found on removing them from the cellar, that quite a healing had been effected between the parts. I have never found it necessary to pay any attention to the removal of the binding, as it always decays in time to admit of the expansion of the plant. They should be planted sufficiently deep to secure two inches of earth over the part where the union is effected, so as to exclude the sun and air from it. Every economist must see the great advantage of this mode of grafting over all others, where a large amount is to be performed, to need an argument to induce a trial.

Trees produced from this mode of grafting are much handsomer, if not better, than those grafted above ground, or by budding; as the body is always uniform, and not liable to overgrow the original stock, which, to say the least of it, presents a very unsightly appearance. This mode of grafting, however, is more particularly applicable to apples than any other sort of fruit.

I remain yours, with much respect,

A. H. ERNST.

Spring Garden, Jan. 23, 1844.

THRIFTY FARMING WITHOUT AGRICULTURAL PAPERS.

[Were the following statements not well vouched, (and we know they would not have had publicity in the *Farmers' Cabinet* were they not strictly true,) we could hardly have credited them. A farmer without barns, and making butter in a quart bottle!—and this to be witnessed at the present time, within twelve miles of a city in the State of Pennsylvania, (as we infer.) Verily, it would seem there is need of sending missionaries among *our own people* as well as to the benighted heathen of foreign lands,—for, what can be the degree of general intelligence among those who, in the chief art of civilized life, evince hardly a higher degree of enlightened skill than that which directs the labors of the savage? We commend this farmer (?) (and his townsmen, also, if they are like him,) to the attention of the societies "for the diffusion of knowledge." Surely, such ignorance is a disgrace to any State, and ought to be banished from our borders. It is hardly in advance of that existing among the untutored savages when PENN founded the Commonwealth in which it is now manifested. —ED. N. E. FAR.]

A few weeks ago, a friend of ours was about to take a journey on business, and as he would remain some time in a certain district where we had no subscribers, he concluded, as well as ourselves, that he might collect a few to add to our list. In a letter from him, dated "——, Jan. 7th, 1844," he says: "I have lately taken a ride of twelve miles from this city, and returned by a different road. I saw but one building that could be construed into an apology for a barn. "How do you manage without barns?" said I to one of the best farmers I met with. "Oh," said he, "we have no use for barns—we have nothing to put in them." "How do you thresh your wheat?" I inquired. "We do not make any wheat." "Your rye, then?" "We do not make any rye." "What do you do with your hay?" "Neither do we make any hay," was his reply. "What do you give your horses during winter?" "The tops and blades of the corn?" "And how are your cows provided for?" "We let them take their chance in the fields among the stalks: they make out to live till spring." This same farmer told me he had not manured an acre of land nor a hill of corn for nine years! "And what," I asked, "is an average crop of corn?" "A barrel to the thousand hills." "And how many hills do you reckon to the acre?" "Two thousand." "And how many bushels to the barrel?" "Five." "Then your crop of corn is ten bushels to the acre." "Yes, we are satisfied with that, and half of us do not get that much." "Have you marl here?" I inquired. "Yes, we have plenty of it three or four feet below the surface, but it is too much trouble to dig it." Seeing a little girl busily engaged in shaking a quart bottle, I asked what she had in it. She answered, *cream*, and that she was making butter!! I conclude, therefore, that a farmer who has a horse and cart, a wooden plow, rope traces, and a corn-husk collar, and a quart bottle to churn his butter in, feels himself amply prepared for conducting a farm in these *diggins*, without wasting a dollar a year in paying for the Farmers' Cabinet."

A most legitimate conclusion, truly! We should have come to the same precisely, had we been canvassing ourselves, instead of our friend. Where would be the use in stirring up a neighborhood that was quietly reposing upon a belief in the perfection of its primitive habits, and in making it feel its own privations, by showing it the superior privileges of others? If a man is content from year to year, and from generation to generation, with ten bushels of corn to the acre—with his wooden plow, husk collar, and quart-bottle churn, why ask him to waste his money on an agricultural paper, that would make him dissatisfied with them all!

Our friend also informed us, that overtaking a boy who was returning in his cart from market, he inquired of the lad how far he had come—what his load had consisted of, and how much he had obtained for it? He said his load was *fodder*—he had brought it *nine miles*, and got *sixtytwo and a half cents* for it!

We could make quite a chapter of reflections upon these little incidents, but as they would not reach the *infected* district—for no subscribers were obtained—and as those of our readers will be quite as wise as our own, we leave each one to supply his own.—*Farmers' Cabinet.*

Short Horns.—Mr S. D. Martin, in an article in the Farmers' Cabinet, says: "I believe the Short-Horns cannot be improved by any other, but think all other cattle may be improved by them."

SEVENTH AGRICULTURAL MEETING AT THE STATE HOUSE—Feb. 20.

The subject under discussion was "Farm Tools." Hon. Josiah Quincy, jr. presided. Mr Buckminster, of the "Ploughman," opened the meeting with the following remarks, which we take from his paper:

"The *Plow* would be acknowledged by all farmers to be the most important tool in agriculture. He would not go back and inquire when the plow was first introduced, or where it was first used: he would look back 25 years, and compare our present plows with those in common use at that period.

"Plows were then made in a form that varied but little in appearance from our best modern plows; but the mould-board—now called the mould-plate—was so fitted that there was a break between it and the share; the furrow would not rise easily, as it had not a smooth inclined plane to rise on. Now, the mould-plate is so fitted to the share, that the furrow rises without obstruction, on a smooth surface.

"The first cast-iron plows were made quite short, for fear if made long, they would be broken on being thrown against rocks; but now, better metal is used, and plow-makers venture to make them nearly as long as the old-fashioned wooden ones. The short plows work well enough in rough and stony land, but in plain fields where one great object is to turn flat and bury all the surface matter, long plows work best.

"It has been objected that long plows occasion more friction than short ones: the speaker thought this was a mistake, and that the furrow would rise as easily on a long mould-plate as on a short one; it would rise more gradually, but not up so steep an ascent. The plow would more resemble a thin wedge, which enters more easily than a thick one; the furrow would be longer on the rise, but would not mount so steep a hill.

"He thought, notwithstanding all that had been written on the improvement of plows, that the smooth surface of the plate and the regular rising of the furrow, were the chief cause of our being able to plow with one-half the team that was formerly required.

"*The harrow* follows the plow. He preferred the simple square harrow to the crotch, or three-cornered kind, for in using the latter, the team draws the principal teeth up from the soil. For a horse he preferred a square harrow with sixteen teeth—made in the simplest manner—to any one of complicated form.

"*The roller* is an instrument more recently brought into use here. He had seen large and small ones; some 8 feet long, 5 feet in diameter, and a joint in the middle to facilitate turning at the corners of fields. Some cost over 50 dollars, but they are not so good as those that cost but 5. They cover too broad a surface and make too little impression on the sod. A roller may be made so small as to cause too much labor in drawing; some are made of logs only one foot in diameter; these are built too low and cannot be well drawn over loose stones or even over earth. A roller should be 4 feet or 4 12 feet long and 2 to 2 1-2 feet in diameter. One horse will draw such a one with the driver on it, and it may be made for 5 dollars.* Two plank wheels are first made, then narrow strips of plank are spiked on, and thin iron hoops are drove on to keep the planks tight. Planks will last longer than a log.

"By rolling well we make the surface better for both the scythe and for the horse rake; we beat down the surface only, and leave the soil under it as light as ever; but a harrow, with long teeth, leaves all the earth heavy except a little matter at the surface. The roller often sinks small stones and saves picking.

"*The horse rake* is an important tool, much labor may be saved by its use. When made in the simplest form it is sold for four dollars, and this is the best form for use. One man will rake an acre in half an hour, yet with a hand rake he will be half a day. He said a man bought one of him last summer in West Cambridge, but on condition that he should himself go out there and rake an acre in half an hour; he went and raked an acre perfectly clean within the half hour, and to the satisfaction of the purchaser.

"*Forks* he would name. By making them of good steel the tines are now only one fourth as large as formerly; consequently they enter the manure readily and it is easily thrown off again, so that a man may fill a cart with one half the labor that was required with the old clumsy tines.

"*Iron shovels* too are substituted for the old wooden shovel, shod with iron, and they enter into the soil as much more easily than the wooden ones as the cast iron ploughs do more easily than the wooden mould-boards. He could go no farther, for his half hour had elapsed."

Mr Dodge observed that the previous speaker seemed to be in favor of using horses in harrowing, rolling, &c., but he should suppose it would be hard work, and that it was more appropriate to use oxen: this was his custom. He thought we should be slow to substitute the horse for ox labor. He should hardly agree with Mr Buckminster that the roller he had described could be drawn with ease by a single horse. He thought it was an important question how far we should go in adopting the many and expensive implements used in modern English husbandry. He was not in favor of a profuse expenditure in tools; nor did he think it good policy to be niggardly in this respect. Our climate was rugged and labor high, and we must bring in the aid of improved implements to save labor and time.

Having purchased good implements, the next thing was to use them well. They should be cleaned after using, and then properly housed. He spoke of the good effects which the temperance reformation had produced in the care of tools: formerly, when under the influence of strong drink, the hired men broke and injured many more than the sober men of the present time. *After eleven o'clock*, harrows, plows, &c., were apt to come in contact with stumps and rocks; but such accidents were comparatively rare now.

He thought he had seen a roller made of solid wood, 1 1-4 foot in diameter and 6 feet long, that he should prefer to the one described by the previous speaker.

He spoke of the value of the "scruffle hoe," which he had never used until the last summer, as being a very excellent instrument in a nursery, and for other purposes, especially in root crops.

The editor of this paper said he had used the scruffler, or Dutch hoe, for many years, and considered it indispensible in the cultivation of root crops and for garden purposes: that he could weed one acre of ground in the same time that four men would require to go over the same quantity of land with hoes, and the work would be done much better: the handle of the instrument should be so long that the operator may stand erect: the work may then be accomplished with ease. The scruffler cuts forward and backward.

Mr Merriam, of Auburn, said he considered the plow one of the most useful tools. He was the first person who introduced a cast iron plow into Auburn. His neighbors laughed at him at first, but now those plows are in general use among them. As to the harrow, he was somewhat undecided which form was best; but was inclined to believe the triangular shape was most preferable. He disliked, however, to use the harrow at any rate, unless the ground was very rough, as it had a tendency to make the ground heavy. He considered the cultivator a good instrument to lighten the ground. Could not dispense with a roller: thought it too heavy work for one horse: uses one 6 feet long and 4 in diameter, with three cattle: rolls green sward after it is turned over; also after sowing down to grass; and in the spring, upon his young grass, to press down the roots which have been thrown out by frost. He uses a horse-rake, and could not do without it; he has raked an acre in 15 minutes, but considers it good work to rake an acre in 30 minutes. He said it was worth as much to him in hay-time as a man.

Mr Morse, of Shelburne, said he was not a farmer, but a manufacturer of scythes. There was a great difference in their make at the present time from what there was 30 years ago. The complaint now is that they do not last; that the steel is soon gone; but the difficulty was, the farmers would have them made *light*, which he thought was not correct; as a person could not mow so easy with a light scythe as he could with one that was heavier; nor would the light ones be so durable. As to length, some wanted them only 3 feet 3 inches, while others would have them over 4 feet. He thought a long scythe the best, as with it he could take more of a drawing stroke.

Mr Knowles, of Eastham, spoke of the scythes used in mowing salt grass: there was much difficulty in using narrow ones, and it was necessary to use those that were wide and thin.

Mr Stone, of Beverly, spoke of the improvements which had been made in various agricultural implements, which, for want of room, we shall be obliged to pass over.

Mr Cole described a cheap mode of constructing a hay wagon, and grain cradle, and of the mode of sharpening scythes in Pennsylvania, by hammering the edge, instead of grinding it!

The President, Mr Quincy, said there was one implement which had not been alluded to, which had been used in England with great success, and which had not been introduced, he believed, into this country, and that was the *subsoil plow*. It had been stated in returns made before Parliament, that where it had been used in connexion with thorough draining, the crops had been increased four fold. It pulverized the ground to the depth of 12 to 24 inches, without bringing the subsoil to the surface. It was regarded as an instrument calculated to effect a great revolution in agriculture. He remarked that something had been said about the first invention of the plow. It was probably not known where it did originate. He be-

*A rather low estimate of the expense of a cheap roller, we think. The cost of plank, spikes, and iron bands would exceed five dollars. We should like to see a decent one for that price, with a place to "ride on."—Ed.

lieved there was no account of its first use; but he recollected having his attention first called to it in the scriptures, where it was stated that when the prophet Elijah called upon Elisha, he found him plowing with 12 yoke of oxen; upon which passage a Dutch commentator made the remark, that "no wonder Elisha was willing to quit plowing for prophecying, if it required 12 yoke of oxen to plow his land."

Mr Allen, of Pembroke, said farmers were not generally flush in funds, and it would not do for them to purchase every new implement that was offered: he had suffered somewhat by so doing. His tool house was full, and he had begun to *stack out*. He had tried long and short plows, and found his short one ran easiest, but the long one turned the flattest. He uses the triangular harrow, but does not like to have one used much on his ground. As to rollers, he thought one made of a hard-wood log was the best: he had one of that description which had been in use 17 years. He considered the roller a great improvement, and should recommend all farmers to use it. The care of tools and implements is of great importance, but his practice is contrary to his doctrine; for, although he has *only* five barns, all his carts and implements are not all housed. Tools work better when cleaned and housed after using, as they would be free from rust.

He had a different opinion of the value of the horse-rake from the gentleman who had spoken of it. He thought their general use would lead to a careless way of making hay. He had seen a man in Berkshire county, who cut 100 tons with the assistance of three boys only. How he contrived to mow it, he knew not; but he found he let it lay in the swarth until it was made, and then drew it together hastily with the horse-rake, and as he thought, must be carted into the barn in a state not very favorable for the quality of the hay. He thought the raking was but a small part of the labor of haying.

Dr Gardner, of Seekonk, was satisfied that the horse-rake saves him the labor of four hands if not of six.

Mr B. V. French said the Chair was under a mistake in regard to the introduction of the subsoil plow: he had one which he had used with much benefit for a number of years. He stirs the ground to the depth of 17 to 20 inches deep. It was stated in England, that there was no soil but what was benefited by the use of it. In Scotland, where it had been extensively used in connexion with *thorough draining*, they now obtain 90 bushels of oats, where before only 30 bushels to the acre was an average harvest.

Indelible Ink.—The milk which exudes from the branches of sumach, is the best indelible ink that can be used. Break off one of the stems that support the leaves, and write what may be wanted with it. In a short time it becomes a beautiful jet black, and can never be washed out.—*Selected.*

Theory.—A fact not understood, is of little value to its possessor. It is the *explanation* belonging to it, which gives it importance. It is idle, therefore, to oppose all *theory*—for theory is but the exposition of causes in operation; and it is impossible for a thinking being not to theorize, to some extent, upon every process passing in his view.—*Dr. Darlington.*

From the Farmer's Cabinet.

DISEASE IN PEARS.

A general complaint has often been reiterated that our finest kinds of pears burst and become leathery when they are full grown, and instead of ripening and furnishing a tender, buttery fruit of delicious flavour and delicate texture, they become black, tough, and worthless. This disease attacks only those of the *finest* and *most delicate* kinds; the coarse and inferior varieties are free from it. It prevails only, so far as my observation goes, with old, or the older trees that are pretty well grown; the fruit of young trees that are in the vigor of their growth and expansion, and whose tops bear a much larger proportion to their roots, seem to be free from it. From which I infer, that those trees whose roots have penetrated far and wide, and *deep* in the soil, take up a larger quantity of sap than they can dispose of profitably, during the suspension of the growth of the branches; and after the pears have acquired nearly their natural size, those of a delicate texture give way to the inward pressure, and are split and spoiled, or greatly injured, while the more coarse, tough and hardy descriptions, resist the pressure, and are uninjured from this cause. If the above theory should be found correct, the remedy for the cure of the disease would seem to be, to trim the roots moderately, early in the spring of the year, and particularly the tap root, or those roots that pass more directly downwards where the most moisture is found. I have seen much benefit arise from pruning the roots of a pear tree belonging to a friend, which every year since has produced an abundance of fruit of the finest quality, and which has always taken a premium when exhibited at the Horticultural Society; it is true the pruning was done, not with the view of cutting the roots, but of burying a *black cat* directly under the boll of the tree, in compliance with a superstitious suggestion made by an ignorant person, to bring it into bearing. The fact was, that the black cat, or the cutting of the tap roots, which is more probable, brought the tree into luxuriant bearing, and it has continued so for many years past. The great benefits of ploughing an orchard, and by that means cutting the roots, has often been noticed in the increased quantity and quality of the fruit. McIntosh, an English horticulturist of celebrity, who recently wrote an interesting work on fruit trees, says: "Pruning the roots is one of the many modes of treatment practised on unproductive and too luxuriant-growing pear trees; and although an old practice, does not appear to have been so generally attended to as it deserves. This species of pruning may be advantageously employed in the case of trees which are sickly or diseased, owing to their roots penetrating into a wet, cold, or otherwise uncongenial subsoil, and also when the roots penetrate too deeply even into a good or over rich soil. In the former case are produced canker, cracking of the bark and *skin of the fruit*, which latter also becomes stony or gritty."

The idea prevalent of latter years, that pear trees should be grown in an undisturbed grass sod, to keep the roots as cool as possible, as a preventive of the *fire blight*, may have led us into an opposite error, by which the cracking and spoiling of the fruit has been brought about, that is now so much complained of: for when the sod is undisturbed, the roots remain untrimmed, whereas formerly, pear trees of the finer kinds, being often grown in gardens, were dug about and the roots more or less cut every year, and the disease now complained of, was comparatively rare, if at all known. Be this as it may, let the experiment be effectually made the coming spring, of digging under and trimming off the tap, and some of the other downward roots of the Butter pear trees, that have heretofore had their fruit burst and spoiled, and those who make the trial, I hope will communicate the result through the pages of the Cabinet. Should any choose to bury a black cat underneath the tree I shall not object; but let the trial be made on some of the trees in the plain way, without pussey, so that we may learn which way is best, and know whether the *sacrifice* is absolutely essential to produce the desired result. POMA.

STRAWBERRIES.

I noticed a piece in a late number of your paper, upon the cultivation of strawberries, in which the writer appears to doubt whether there are male and female plants. It is known to botanists that all the plants of strawberries have both male and female organs upon each flower. But upon one plant the male organs will so predominate that it will rarely bear any fruit; this for practical purposes, I call the male plant. It is easily distinguished,—is a larger, stronger plant; has larger and rougher flowers than the other: all the runners from it produce the same kind of plants, with the like kind of flowers. The male plant being stronger and not reduced by bearing, spreads rapidly over the ground and smothers the bearing plants, and the strawberry bed becomes barren. Where strawberry beds are mixed in this way, with barren and productive plants, it certainly can be told when they are in bloom, what parts of the bed will bear. *Let those who would have productive strawberry beds, not neglect to set out a majority of female plants*, whatever may be said to the contrary. One male to a dozen females may be sufficient. Mr Longworth, of Cincinnati, I think, first called the attention of the public to the above facts. I have known them for about twenty years, and have had productive beds. I have seen beds where a single female flower could not be found: and in the season for fruit, twenty strawberries could not be found upon a rod of ground. S. D. MARTIN.

Colbyville, Kentucky, Jan. 1844.

Premium Corn Crop.—The following statement is from the Reports of the Kennebeck Co. Agricul. Society, published in the Maine Farmer:

"The land on which the crop was grown, had been mown eight years in succession, producing, when broken up, about one ton of hay to the acre. In the spring of '43, about 5 cords of manure were spread on and harrowed in: 3 cords of it rotten barn-yard manure, and 2 heap manure. The ground was then furrowed, and three cords of hog-manure, composed of mud or muck, potato tops and weeds, was put in the hill, and mixed with a little dirt: the corn was then dropped and covered. It received two hoeings.

I gathered 75 bushels of sound corn from one acre. The soil is a clayey loam. In addition, I raised about three bushels of beans.

Winthrop, Dec. 1843. E. C. SNELL.

A woman came to a printing office to beg a paper, "Because," said she, "we like to read the papers very much, but *our neighbors do n't take none.*"

DANA'S PRIZE ESSAY ON MANURES.

Section Seventh.

Of the Circumstances which affect the Quality and Quantity of Animal Dung.

That we may reduce to some general principle, easily understood and easily remembered, the facts scattered up and down among the mass of writers and observers about the different quality of manure afforded by different animals, or the same animals at different times, let me, reader, request your company while I walk into a new department of your chemistry. You may not understand the reasons of this difference in manures; why, for instance, fattening cattle give stronger manure than working oxen, without going a little into the mode how animals are nourished. The whole may be stated in plain terms thus: All food serves two purposes. The first is to keep up the animal heat, and this part of food disappears in breathing or in forming fat; that is, after serving its purpose in the animal body, it goes off in the breath or sweat, or it forms fat. It is so essential to the action of breathing, that we will term it food for breathing, or the breathers. The second purpose answered by food is, to build up, sustain, and renew the waste of the body.

Now all this is done from the blood. To form blood, animals must be supplied with its materials ready formed. They are ready formed in plants; and animals never do form the materials for making blood. We may therefore term this kind of food the blood formers. We have then two classes of food: the breathers and the fat-formers, and the blood formers. If we look to the nature of these different classes, we find that sugar, starch and gum are breathers. Now there are three principles found in plants exactly and identically the same in chemical composition with white of egg, flesh, and curd of milk. Now these three principles exactly alike, whether derived from animals or from plants, are the only blood formers. I shall not, reader, tax your attention further upon this subject, than to beg you to remember these important facts:—First, all food for breathing and forming fat, contains only these three elements—oxygen, hydrogen, and carbon. Secondly, all food for forming flesh and blood, in addition to these contains nitrogen.

This is the gist of the whole matter, so far as relates to manure. Bear in mind as you go on with me, reader, this fact, that of all the food animals take, that alone which can form flesh and blood, contains nitrogen. The door is now open for explaining why age, sex, kind of employment, difference of food, difference of animal, can and do produce a marked difference in the value of different manures. And first, let us consider how the quantity is affected. This depends on the kind of food. The analysis of cattle dung which has been given, is that of cows fed on hay, that is, herds grass, red-top, &c., (or what is usually termed English hay,) potatoes and water: the cattle kept up the year round. An animal so treated, consumed in seven days—

Water,	611 lbs.
Potatoes,	87 "
Hay,	167 "

During this time she dropped clear dung 599 lbs., or very nearly a bushel of dung a day. Every attention was here paid to accuracy of measurement and weight. The annual amount of dung from one cow exceeds, by this account, that which is usually assigned. But, as it is a matter of some importance for the farmer to estimate what the produce of his stock may be in dung, the following statement, containing the results of a large establishment, will probably give that average.

At this establishment the cows were kept up the year round for their dung. It was collected for use from litter, and measured daily into large tubs of known capacity. The average number of cows kept was fifty four for nine and a half years. During that time, they consumed of beets, meal, and pumpkins, brewery grains, cornstalks, turnips, potatoes, carrots and cabbages, 942,436 lbs., giving an average of green fodder, for each cow per year, 1,837 lbs. Average consumption of hay for each cow per annum, 8,164 lbs. The total dung for nine and a half years was 120,520 bushels, or per cow per annum, 235 bushels. This gives a daily consumption of green food, 5 lbs., and 22 lbs. of hay per cow, and two and a half pecks of dung per day, or about 56 lbs. per cow.

But according to some experiments made to determine how much the quality of the food affected the quantity of dung, it appears that the solid and fluid excrements partially dried, were, compared with the food, as follows:

In	Cattle. lbs.	Sheep. lbs.	Horses. lbs.
100 lbs. of rye straw gave dung	43	40	42
" " hay " "	44	42	45
" " potatoes " "	14	13	
" " mangel-wurtzel "	6		
" " green clover, "	9½	8½	
" " oats, "		49	51
" " rye, "			53

My own experiments on this subject gave for 100 lbs. of hay and potatoes as above, estimating both as dry, or free from water of vegetation, 32.9 lbs. of dung; and this estimated as dry, is reduced to 5.6 lbs., or 26 lbs. of dry food gave 14 lbs. of dry dung. But as a general fact, we may say, that well-cured hay and the grains give one-half of their weight of dung and urine; potatoes, roots, and green grass, about one-tenth.

It will be easily understood why the quality of food should affect the quantity of dung. The more watery, the less in bulk is voided, because there is actually less substance taken. And as the animal requires this to form its flesh and blood and fat, and to keep up his breathing, so will he exhaust more completely his food. More going to support him, less is returned by the ordinary channels. So when much vegetable fibre exists, as in chopped straw and hay, then, as it goes but little way towards supporting breathing or forming blood, a greater bulk is rejected. In grains, on the contrary, which afford much of all that the animal requires, less is extracted and more voided.

(To be continued.)

Strong Cement for Glass, Wood, &c.—Steep isinglass 24 hours in white brandy, then gently boil and keep stirring until they are well mixed, and a drop, if cooled, will become a strong jelly. Then strain it through a clean linen cloth into a vessel to be kept tight. A gentle heat will dissolve this glue into a colorless fluid. Dishes of wood, glass, or earthen, if united with this cement, will break elsewhere rather than separate in the old break. In applying the cement, rub the edges which are to be united, then place them together and hold them for two minutes, and the work is done.

For the N. E. Farmer.

PARSNIPS FOR STOCK.

Mr Editor—Within a few years, various and contradictory accounts have appeared in your paper, respecting the comparative value of roots as food for stock; and while every other kind has been applauded, very little has been said of the parsnip. For the last twenty years I have been a constant cultivator of this valuable root in a small way, raising from five to one hundred bushels a year. No winter vegetable, except the potato, is more used in my family than the parsnip: we seldom boil a dinner without it, from October to June. And where the soil suits, no root is more easily raised, or gives a better yield: have raised at the rate of a thousand bushels an acre.

As parsnips have generally commanded a pretty good price and a ready sale, have considered them too valuable to feed to stock; but having raised about a hundred bushels last season, and finding that I should have more than would supply my customers, concluded to feed out the surplus. Having had but little experience in feeding parsnips, and being desirous to ascertain their worth, the inventive faculties of my imagination were put in requisition to hit on a method that would show their relative value with some other kind of roots. This, I thought required the aid of chemistry, but being ignorant of the science, concluded to submit the case to a certain cow that analyzed forty bushels of carrots for me last winter. By referring to my note book, I had the time I began to feed the carrots, the quantity given each day, with the probable result. With these notes, and the cow being in the same condition, and would calve about the same time she did last spring, I thought it would be a fair way to make the trial

Last winter, 20 lbs. of carrots were fed a day; a fair mess of milk was obtained; quite as much as I expected; and the cow held her milk till within 57 days of her calving. This winter, I commenced feeding at the same time, but being convinced that the parsnip is a richer root than the carrot, I gave but 15 lbs. a day; and after continuing this feed about a month, the cow increased her milk so much that I concluded she was farrow, until she showed signs that could not be mistaken. The milk has been nearly double what it was on carrots. The cow has now passed the time that she dried last winter, and continues to give six pounds of milk a day. I want her to dry 30 days before calving, but think she will not do it without stopping her feed. The same person has fed and milked her both winters, and the other keeping has been the same. As to her flesh, there is no perceptible difference; but think her coat looked better on carrots.

This experiment has convinced me that parsnips are worth more for milch cows than carrots, and after two months' feeding, have discovered no unpleasant taste in the milk. Parsnips that are dug in the spring, after the tops start, or if permitted to grow in the cellar and become strong, in either case will affect the milk: this I once ascertained by feeding some that had become unfit for culinary purposes.

In all my experience in the cultivation and management of the parsnip, the most difficult part is to preserve the roots after they are dug. After trying various methods, have decided that the best is to wash the dirt from the roots as soon as they are dug, before it dries on; lay them in the sun,

or an upper room till dry, and then put them in a dry bin in a cellar, not too warm or too moist, so as to wither a little. In that state, they will keep a long time and improve in flavor. But if put in a damp cellar with dirt adhering to them, the tops will soon begin to start; a new set of fibres will be thrown out, and then their sweet flavor will be changed to a strong and bitter taste. Take a parsnip that has been out of the ground sometime, kept dry so as to shrivel; and another just dug, or that has been kept in a damp cellar until it has begun to grow again, and cook them together, and it will not require an epicure to distinguish the difference in their flavor.

When I took up my pen, it was my intention to describe my manner of cultivating the parsnip, and to point out the soil best adapted to its growth; but discovering that it will spin my thread too long, shall conclude by saying that the parsnip, like the beet, requires a deep, rich, moist soil, with an earlier planting than the latter, and about the same after culture. It is not so great an exhauster as the beet, and may be grown several years in succession on the same spot without degenerating.

Wickford, R. I., Feb. 1844. C.

We are glad to receive the above communication on the parsnip. The value of this root for stock has not been appreciated by our farmers generally, as its merits deserve. It may be raised with ease. We have no doubt that the result of our correspondent's experiment is correct, viz: that its value in comparison with carrots, is about one-third more, as food for milch cows. We shall be pleased to hear from him again on other matters connected with his husbandry.—Ed.

From Hovey's Horticultural Magazine.

EXPERIMENTS ON THE CULTIVATION OF PLANTS IN CHARCOAL.

I perceive in the horticultural papers received by the last steamship, that there is an animated discussion on the value of charcoal in horticulture, and that Mr Robert Rigg, an excellent chemist, has proceeded so far as to publish a book, with the extraordinary assertion that carbon is a compound body made of plants. Assent to this proposition cannot of course be expected from chemistry, in its present state: but we do not know to what strange discoveries the searching inquisitiveness into the laws of nature, of the present age, may lead.

Having made various experiments on the action of charcoal, for the last two years, I have concluded to add my share to the discussion.

The first view I took of the value of charcoal in horticulture, arose from the arguments on the different powers of well rotted and of fresh manure; my prejudice, from constant practice, being rather in favor of the former. And one of my *imaginary* reasons for this prejudice, (for proof was not to be expected,) was, that the carbon of the vegetable part of the old manure was reduced by fermentation and complete decomposition *(combustion,* Liebig,) to the finest possible state of comminution, such as is totally impossible to imitate by the most laborious mechanical pulverization. In this finest of all states, carbon, if used at all by the living vegetable, could be most easily appropriated. My experiments were, therefore, all made with the finest pulverized wood charcoal I could procure, such as is used in making gunpowder.

1st. I planted a young, thrifty plant of Daphne odora in this charcoal altogether: in 12 months it was alive, the leaves quite yellow. On examining the roots, they had not in the least increased or altered. I then repotted it in loam, with one quarter charcoal, and watered with a very weak solution of nitrate of soda: in four weeks the leaves had become of a dark blackish green, and the plant was beginning to push vigorously.

2d. I planted a fine root of Fuchsia fulgens, with a stem, in charcoal alone. It immediately began to vegetate; the leaves were, however, extremely diminutive, and soon dropped off; the flowers appeared also diminutive, and finally dropped off likewise just after opening. It then, with the others, went to rest; but to my surprise, in August it began to vegetate and went precisely through the same process as in spring—others which were by its side, remaining dormant: after this it went again to rest.

3d. I potted several seedling camellias in one quarter charcoal, one quarter old manure, one half loam; these grew with great luxuriance, and the color of the foliage was dark, healthy green.

4th. I potted several young pelargoniums with various quantities of charcoal, never exceeding one quarter, often very much less. In these the effect was the same, both coming very near to the luxuriance and size of foliage of those treated with guano.

In August last, I made up my mind to re-pot and top-dress a large number of exotic plants, of various kinds, many of which were in a bad state from neglect; of these the chief number were camellias. I made up a compost, consisting of about two-thirds Roxbury fresh loam, and one-third a compost, chiefly consisting of old manure: to this I added about one-fortieth part of charcoal, and had the whole very carefully and intimately mixed: with this I operated. In September, when I thought the earth had got well settled round the roots, I began to water, every Saturday, with water in which guano had been mixed, in the quantity of about one ounce to ten gallons.

I was perfectly astonished at the alteration which appeared in about four weeks, in the general health of all the plants—it seemed to me like magic; and many who visited the Public Conservatory previous to the late calamitous fire, can bear testimony to their beauty and luxuriance. The earth of one large camellia, (double white,) with about 250 blooms, was nearly altogether changed, the tub having fallen off with much of the earth. I hardly expected to save the blossoms, but they opened in as great splendor as the others. It seems to me that the period of the opening of the flowers was also generally accelerated. We had 20 or 30 out the first week in November, and the first week in December, just previous to the fire, I counted above 500 in full beauty; this was certainly earlier than we had them in previous years.

Passiflora Loudonii, which, under the best of common cultivation, has always yellow and unhealthy looking leaves, was placed in this mixture, with the addition of charcoal drainage. The rapid change in its appearance was surprising, and although, from unavoidable circumstances, it was removed into this soil just previous to flowering, yet instead of being checked, fresh flower racemes shot forth, and, with the others, opened their beautiful blossoms in the greatest splendor; the foliage becoming of a fine healthy green, and spread open, not curled in at the edges.

I had several other experiments in progress on the use of charcoal, some of which I had hoped would have thrown light on its immediate action on the roots of plants—a subject on which we are at present in the dark; unfortunately, these with many others were destroyed by accidental fire.

My impression from these trials is, that although charcoal alone is nearly useless, yet when mixed in due proportion with the earths and salts, usually found in soils and manures, its presence is highly beneficial, and greatly promotes the luxuriance of vegetation, as far as regards stems and leaves. Of its value in the production of flowers and seeds, I am not, for the reasons before stated, able to give an opinion of any worth.

It may be thought, and probably is in part true, that much of the luxuriance of the last named experiments arose from the use of guano water; but from other experiments with charcoal, instituted for the purpose of making comparisons with guano, and in which of course none was used, I cannot hesitate to believe that some portion of this luxuriance was also due to the charcoal. I trust, therefore, that other horticulturists, who have the means, will undertake farther experiments on this subject, so that we may not in this country be behind the rest of the world, in the astonishing advances which are every year being made in that most delightful of all pursuits—Horticulture.

Yours, J. E. TESCHEMACHER.

Boston, Jan. 24, 1844.

How to Make an Unproductive Tree Bear.—A lady of our acquaintance, took us into her garden a few days ago, where we were shown an apple tree which she informed us had been planted for ten or more years, but had never until last year borne any fruit. In looking over an old volume, she accidentally met with what purported to be a remedy for this unproductiveness, which was simply to cut from each limb, close to where it diverges from the trunk, a piece of bark about four inches round the limb, one inch in width, and immediately replace it by tying it on with a rag until it adhered again. Early last spring, she tried this experiment upon the tree we speak of, leaving, however, two or three limbs untouched. The result was, that in the autumn it was filled with apples; but it is worthy of remark that those limbs only which had been cut, bore fruit. The operation is very simple, and as it has proved successful in this instance, we have no hesitation in recommending its trial in similar cases.—*Reading Gaz.*

Inflammation of the Throat cured by Alum.—Powdered alum applied by the finger to the part affected, very seldom fails to cure inflammation of the throat in a few days. The efficacy of this remedy, says the author, M. Valpeau, is as marvellous as it is rapid. Employed the first, second, third, or fourth day, while there is yet no abscess in the tonsils, it arrests all symptoms as it were by enchantment; the fever abates, the swelling diminishes, the appetite returns, and the convalescence is quickly decided and completed. By showing that this remedy is as powerful in simple inflammation as in inflammation of the tonsils, M. Valpeau hopes that practitioners will no longer hesitate to make proof of its efficacy, and rescue thereby hundreds of human beings from the grave. —*London pap.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,
AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

Edited by Joseph Breck.

Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 28, 1844.

EXPERIMENTS IN SOAKING SEED CORN IN MURIATE OF AMMONIA.

To the Editor of the New England Farmer:

Sir—Some time last May, I accidentally saw a notice of some mode of preparing seed for planting, invented in Germany, which was said to insure good crops, even upon poor and barren land, at a very trifling cost. What the preparation was, the discoverer refused to make known. While thinking over the various substances that had been or might be used with advantage, it occurred to me that Muriate of Ammonia, the common Sal Ammoniac of the druggists, might answer well for the purpose required, both from the nature of its base and its acid; and I determined to try the experiment of using it.

I accordingly dissolved a small piece, weighing by estimate 4 or 5 grains, in about half a coffee cup of water. Into this a small handful of good sound corn was thrown, and suffered to remain 4 or 5 hours, and then planted. By the side of each hill, at a proper distance, was planted another hill with corn from the same ear, but unsoaked. Generally in each spot only one hill of each kind was planted; but in one place a hill of the soaked corn was placed on each side of the unsoaked. The particulars and results were as follows, viz:

No. 1. Planted in good light soil, into which a fair dressing of coarse long stable manure had been plowed; about 5 kernels were planted in each hill. Result:

Soaked.	Unsoaked.
8 ears, 6 good, 2 small.	4 ears.

No. 2. Three hills—2 of soaked, and between them 1 of unsoaked corn. Soil dry, sandy, and close to the edge of a path where little or no manure fell in the spreading of it. Result:

Soaked.	Unsoaked.
a. 5 ears, 3 of them good.	3 good ears.
b. 5 " 3 " "	

No. 3. Two hills—in a dry sandy bed, occupied for a dozen years by gooseberry bushes, which were rooted up about 2 years before. During all that time, the ground had never been manured, otherwise than that a dressing of rotten chips had several times been put about the bushes, which were well trimmed and kept clear of weeds. During the two last years, it had borne cabbages, which were watered a number of times with soapsuds and the drainings of a sink where dishes were washed. Result:

Soaked.	Unsoaked.
3 large good ears and 3 abortive ears.	3 rather poor ears.

No. 4. Two hills—on the edge of a sandy square reserved for several years past for squashes, which were manured in the hill, so that the place where the corn was planted, had no benefit from it, being at least four feet from the nearest hill. Result:

Soaked.	Unsoaked.
3 good ears.	3 rather poor ears.

No. 5. Three hills—in a moister piece of ground, into which a light dressing of coarse stable manure had been dug with the spade, but just under the edge of the boughs of some large honey locusts, the roots of which filled the ground, and exhausted the soil so, that I have found it difficult to make any thing valuable grow there but early bush beans. Result:

Soaked.	Unsoaked.
4 good ears.	3 poor ears.

The land where all the four first experiments were tried, was light and dry, and suffered considerably from drought about the time the ears were forming. Potatoes for early use, planted in the immediate vicinity, were completely stopped in their growth about the last of July, the hills being perfectly dry to the bottom, and not getting fairly moist again for a period of 3 weeks. Owing to this, the produce of the corn was less than it would have been with seasonable rains; but in all cases, the hills the seed in which had been soaked, manifested a decided superiority, not only in productiveness, but in the size and vigor of the stalk and leaves; as was remarked by several of my friends, whose opinion I asked without informing them of any difference in the seed. For all the trials but the first mentioned, poor spots were taken purposely, that the effect of the soaking might be observed free from the influence of manure.

Three or four soaked kernels were also planted in a spot near the door of a shed, where sprouted cuttings of grape-vines had been several times set, and all which had perished from the united effects of drought, barrenness and heat. Even here I obtained 3 good stalks, and 2 good ears.

Being much belated about planting my early peas, in consequence of the slow departure of some heavy snow-drifts, which had accumulated on the spot where I usually plant them, and which left the ground cold, I soaked the seed peas in some chloride of soda, diluted with three times its bulk of warm water. They came up in a week, grew luxuriantly, and gave me peas within a few days of the usual time, notwithstanding much cold weather in May and the early part of June. The crop was also very good, though the land had not been manured for the two previous years, and a crop of peas, succeeded by one of turnips, had been taken off each year.

This same piece of ground—a light sandy soil—has yielded good crops of peas twelve years in succession, with only light manuring the first nine years; yet Liebig says that successive crops of peas cannot be raised on the same ground. I believe he extends the remark to other leguminous plants; but I have raised both pole and bush beans upon the same spot for ten years past, and the crop this last year was as good as I have ever known it, and extremely abundant. The ground has been moderately manured every year, but is much shaded by apple trees.

Respectfully, yours,
SAM'L WEBBER, M. D.

Charlestown, N. H., Feb. 19, 1844.

☞We feel much indebted to Dr. Webber for an account of his interesting experiment. The result shows conclusively that a great advantage was derived from soaking the corn in the muriate of ammonia. We would call the attention of farmers to this subject, and ask them to try the same experiment. They may do it on a small scale, if they please, at a trifling cost. If the above results are correct, it is important that it should be extensively known.

In relation to Dr. W.'s peas not exhausting the ground by being planted on the same spot so many successive years, we suppose it may be attributed to their being gathered *green*—but if his peas and other crops were permitted to ripen, no doubt he would find them to be more exhausting.

☞We have received from N. Dearborn, 53 Washington street, three maps: one of the city of Boston; one of Maine; and the other of Vermont and N. Hampshire—beautifully executed on enamelled cards, about 5 inches by 6.

HARRIS'S TREATISE ON INSECTS.

The American editor of the Farmer's Encyclopædia, lately published at Philadelphia, by Carey & Hart, commends very highly, Dr. Harris's Treatise on Insects Injurious to Vegetation, and has made copious extracts from it. The matter copied from the Treatise, fills in the Encyclopædia, about 66 pages, of two close columns each, amounting to 163 pages of the Treatise. If the introduction, index, captions and blanks are deducted from the latter, it will be found that one-third part of the Treatise, and nearly 22 pages besides, have been transferred to the Encyclopædia. It should be added, that Mr Emerson, in almost every instance, has acknowledged the source whence his information was derived, thereby giving due credit to Dr. Harris for his labors. Should this be the means of bringing more into notice the Treatise, (which is on sale at the bookstore of Messrs. C. C. Little & Co., and at most of the Agricultural establishments in the city,) the increased demand and more rapid sale of the work, may, to some, extent, compensate the author for the want of a copyright.

NOTICES OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

We have received a volume of the tenth edition of Bridgeman's "Young Gardener's Assistant." This highly useful and popular work has now appeared, arranged in three parts with many additions and improvements, and enriched with a fine likeness of the author; a steel engraving. We can recommend it as the very best work ever published in this country on gardening, for new beginners. It contains ample directions for the cultivation of fruit, flowers and vegetables. The author is a practical man, and perfectly understands the whole subject. The work is for sale at all the principal seed stores in Boston, New York, and other cities in the U. States.

The United States Practical Receipt Book—or Complete Book of Reference for the Manufacturer, Tradesman, Agriculturist, or Housekeeper—containing many thousand valuable receipts. For sale by Redding & Co. 8 State street.

Transactions of the Agricultural Society of Westboro' and Vicinity for the Year 1843.—Containing the address of the Rev. Mr Kittredge before the Society in October last. We shall make some extracts from it for the benefit of our readers at some future time.

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

Saturday, Feb. 17, 1844.

By E. M. Richards, of Dedham, Echasserie and Mons. Le Cure Pears—fine specimens—nearly first rate for the season. These pears should be in every choice collection.

From Mr Henry Vandine, of Cambridgeport, fine specimens of the Long Rosewater Pears—and also a specimen of the Hardenpont Pears (?)

B. V. FRENCH, *Ch'mn.*

☞The communication of our respected correspondent J. E. T., shall appear in our next.

☞"Anti-Skim-milker, Esq." requests us to return his thanks to the gentleman who kindly transmitted to him through us, some valuable facts, which may be of service to him on some future occasion.

☞The communication on "Ergot," for which the writer has our thanks, shall have a place in our next. We shall endeavor to procure the Essay to which he alludes.

NOTICE.

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

An adjourned meeting will be held at the Society's Rooms, on SATURDAY, March 2d at 11 o'clock, A. M.

EBENEZER WIGHT,
Recording Secretary.

Feb. 23.

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded Northerly exposure, for the week ending Feb. 25.

Feb. 1844.		7 A.M.	12, M.	5, P.M.	Wind.
Monday,	19	6	42	36	W.
Tuesday,	20	24	45	43	W.
Wednesday,	21	33	41	35	N. E.
Thursday,	22	34	44	40	N. W.
Friday,	23	25	37	32	E.
Saturday,	24	24	16	18	N. W.
Sunday,	25	12	27	26	N. W.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, Feb. 26, 1844.

Reported for the N. E. Farmer.

At Market 625 Beef Cattle, 12 pairs Working Oxen and 550 Sheep.

PRICES.—*Beef Cattle.*—Former prices for a like quality were not sustained. A small number was sold at our highest quotation, viz; a very few at $4 75 a $5. First quality $4 a $4 50; second quality $3 75 a $4; third quality $3 25 a a $3 50.

Working Oxen—No sales noticed.

Sheep.—Small lots from $1 75 to $2 25. Wethers from $2 75 to $4 00.

Swine.—None at market.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected with great care, weekly.

SEEDS. Herds Grass, $2 37½ to 2 62 per bushel. Red Top 45 to 50 cents. Clover—Northern, 00 to 12c.—Southern, 10 a 12 c. Flax Seed, $1 50 per bushel. Lucerne, 33 c. per lb. Canary Seed, $2 75 per bushel.

GRAIN. Since the last weekly report, the arrivals have been considerable, and some slight reduction in prices has in consequence taken place. The market at the close, for prime mealing had somewhat recovered.

Corn—Northern, new, bushel 00 to 00—Southern, round yellow, old, 00 a 00—Southern flat yellow, new, 49 a 00—do. do. white 45 a 46—do New Orleans, 00 a 00—Barley 00 a 00 —Rye, Northern, 70 a 72—do. Southern, 00 a 00 — Oats, Southern, 30 a 32—Northern do. 33 to 34—Beans, per bushel 1 00 a 1 62.—Shorts, per double bush. 30 a 34—Bran, 20 a 23.

FLOUR. Early in the week, on receipt of advices per steamer Hibernia, the dealers bought quite freely, but yesterday and to-day the market has been very flat, the news not having had the effect anticipated on the New York market, and there are now more sellers than buyers at asking prices.

Baltimore, Howard Street, 4 mos. cr. $0 00 a 5 12½—do. wharf, $0 00 a 5 00—do. free of garlic, $0 00 a 5 12½—Philadelphia do. 4 mos. $5 00 a 5 12 —Fredericksburg, low l'd 4 mos. $5 00 a 5 12—Alexandria, wharf mountain, 0 00 a 0 00. —Georgetown, $5 12 a 5 50—Richmond Canal, $5 00 a 5 12 —do. City, $0 00 a 0 00—Petersburgh, South side $0 00 a 0 00 —do. Country $5 00 a 5 50—Genesee, common, cash, $5 19 a 5 25— do fancy brands $5 37 a 5 62 — Ohio, via Canal, $0 00 a 0 00—do do New Orleans, cash $5 00 a 5 50. Rye, $3 62 a 0 00—Indian Meal in bbls. $2 75 a 2 87.

PROVISIONS. For good qualities Pork there is a better feeling in the market; and for Western Lard there has been quite a speculative movement.

Beef—Mess 4 mo. new bbl. $7 00 a 7 25—Navy—$6 25 a 0 00.—No. 1, $6 00 a 0 00—do Prime $5 00 a 5 50—Pork—Extra clear 4 mo. bbl. $12 00 a 12 50—do Clear $11 50 a 12 00 do. Mess, 9 50 a 10 00—do Prime $8 50 a 0 00—do Mess from other States,— a — —do Prime do do $0 00 a 0 00 do. Cargo do. 0 a 0 00— —Clear do do $00 00 a 00 00— Butter, shipping, 12 a 14—do store, uninspected, 0 a 00—do dairy, 14 cts. a 17—Lard, No. 1, Boston ins. 6½ a 7 —do South and Western, 6½ a 7 — Hams, Boston, 0 a 0 — Southern and Western, 5 a 5½—Cheese, Ship'g and 4 meal, 3 a 4½ —do new milk, 4½ a 5½.

WOOL. Duty. The value whereof at the place of exportation shall not exceed 7 cts. per pound, 5 per cent. ad val. All whereof the value exceeds 7 cts. per pound, 40 per ct. ad. val. and 3 cts. per pound.

No change in the market; prices continue firm, and the demand good.

Prime or Saxony Fleeces, washed, lb. 37 a 41 c.—American full blood, do 35 a 37—Do. 3-4 do 32 a 35—Do. 1-2 do 29 a 30—1-4 and common do 25 a 28 — Smyrna Sheep, washed, 20 a 23—Do. unwashed, 9 a 13 — Bengasi do 6 a 13—Saxony, clean, 00—Buenos Ayres unpicked, 7 a 10—do. do. picked, 12 a 16—Superfine Northern pulled lamb 30 a 35—No. 1 do. do. do. 27 a 30—No. 2 do do do 22 a 25—No. 3 do do do 15 a 18.

HOPS. Duty 20 per cent.

Sales this week of 100 bales, at 7 1-4 a 7 1-2c pr. lb. The stock for sale, though not large, is estimated to exceed the stock of last year, at this time, by 1000 bales.

1st sort Mass. 1843, lb. 7 a 7 1-4; 2d do 5 a 5 1-4.

HAY, 14 to 16 per ton—Eastern Screwed $10 to 12.

EGGS, 15 a 18.

POULTRY. Turkies per lb. from 9 to 12cts.—Geese common 7 to 9—Bremen 10 to 12—Chickens 6 to 10—Ducks 8 to 10.

FARM WANTED.

A Farm, worth from 3 to $6000 and within 30 miles of Boston, is wanted in exchange for valuable Stocks, or part payment in cash. Apply at 45 Harrison Avenue, before March 7th, at 3 1-2 P. M. only. 2t Feb. 28.

LONDON HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY'S CATALOGUE OF FRUITS.

The subscribers have received a few dozen of these valuable Catalogues. Those who have ordered them are requested to call before they are all taken.

Feb. 28. JOS. BRECK & CO.

WANTS A SITUATION AS GARDENER,

A young man who is well acquainted with the various branches of Gardening, and who can procure satisfactory testimonials, by applying at Mr McOLOUGH'S, South Boston. Address J. D. *5w. Feb. 28.

GUANO! GUANO!

Just received by the subscribers, a few bags of Guano. For sale in small quantities to suit purchasers.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Boston, Feb. 28, 1843.

WANTS EMPLOYMENT.

A steady man, a native of Scotland, perfect in the culture of the Vegetable, Fruit and Flower Garden,—the constructing of Grape Vinaries, upon an extensive and most approved plan of durability—the culture and management of Forcing in all its various branches—and the propagation of Plants. A lady or gentleman wanting a man of the above capacity, will please leave a line at JOSEPH BRECK & CO'S. Seed Store, addressed to T. Y. Feb. 28.

WANTS A SITUATION AS GARDENER,

A middle aged married man, has a practical knowledge of the management of Vines, Greenhouse Plants, the Flower and Kitchen Garden; is also well acquainted with the Pruning and Training of wall Trees has had more then 20 years' experience, can have a good character if required from the place he is leaving.

Apply to JOSEPH BRECK & CO., No. 51 North Market Street, Boston. Feb. 14.

WANTS A SITUATION AS GARDENER.

A young man who understands the Green House, Hot House, Forcing, Nursery, Flower and Kithen Gardening, in all its various branches, and who has had several years experience in one of the best places in New England, wishes a situation in any private or public establishment. Can furnish the best reference.

A line addressed to B. W. O. Roxbury, Mass., will command immediate attention. Feb. 14.

SITUATION WANTED AS GARDENER

By a man who understands the management of a Greenhouse perfectly, and the Flower Garden generally. Good references given. Apply to J. BRECK & CO., 52 North Market St. Feb. 7.

GARDEN & FLOWER SEEDS FROM LONDON.

We have received, by the Barque Huntress, from London, a choice assortment of GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS. We have also received the invoices of three other shipments of Seeds and Trees, which are expected to arrive in the course of 30 days, which will give us the largest and most choice collection of SEEDS AND TREES ever offered by us. Our customers and friends are requested to send in their orders. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Boston, Dec. 27th, 1843.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.,

NEW ENGLAND
Agricultural Warehouse
AND
SEED STORE.

51 and 52 North Market Street, Boston.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO. having received a full and general assortment of FIELD, GRASS, GARDEN and FLOWER SEEDS, worthy of cultivation, confidently recommend them as being pure and of the first qualities, unmixed with other varieties; they have no hesitation in saying that their collection of Seeds is the best, and of the greatest variety ever offered for sale at any establishment in the U. States, and would invite all to send in their orders as soon as possible, that they may supply themselves with the choicest varieties in good season for the Spring planting.

The following are a few of the most important kinds which they offer wholesale and retail, viz:

PEAS.

Cedo Nulli, Hills' Early, Early Dwarf, do. Charlton, do. Frame, do. Warwick, Improved Blue Imperial, Woodford's Dwarf Marrow, Bishop's Dwarf, for borders, Knights' Dwarf, Dwarf Marrowfats, Tall do.

BEANS.

Lima, Saba, Horticultural Pole, Dwarf China, do. Mohawk, do. Marrow, Red Cranberry Pole, White do. do. Kidney Pole, Dwarf Kidney, do. Case knife, do. Six Weeks, &c.

CABBAGES.

Large Late Drumhead, Late Sugar-loaf, Green Globe Savoy, Red Dutch, Low Dutch, Early York, Battersea, Vanack, Hope, Early Sugar-loaf, with a complete variety of other kinds.

Long Blood and Turnip Beets, French Sugar Beets, Mangel Wurtzel, Ruta Baga, Long Orange, Early Horn and White Field Carrots, Early and Late Cauliflowers, Broccolis of all sorts, Cucumbers, Melons, Squashes, sweet Marjorum, Sage, Summer Savory, Thyme, and Turnips, more than twenty fine varieties.

They have just received per Ship Minerva, a fine and choice lot of new FLOWER SEEDS, which together with an assortment of over four hundred kinds, comprise the most complete collection ever offered for sale.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES,

Shrubs, Grape Vines, Roses, Dahlias, Green-house Plants, Rhubarb and Asparagus Roots, and all Nursery productions furnished at one day's notice, and when requested, can be packed in mats and boxes, so as to be sent to Europe or any part of America.

Dealers supplied on the most liberal terms with Seeds of various sizes, containing a complete assortment, neatly put up in papers, labelled and sealed ready for retail, with printed directions on each package for its management and cultivation.

GRASS SEEDS,

At wholesale and retail, at the lowest market prices. Also, Kentucky Blue Grass, a first rate article for Lawns. Clover Seed, Red and White, Orchard Grass, Oat Grass, Fowl Meadow, Northern and Southern Red Top, Barley, Oats, Millet, Rhode Island Grass, Buckwheat, &c., &c., of the best quality and for sale low.

AGRICULTURAL BOOKS of all kinds, constantly on hand.

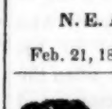
AGRICULTURAL AND GARDEN IMPLEMENTS of all kinds, among which are the following, viz:—1000 Howard's Patent Cast Iron Ploughs, 200 Common do. do, 200 Cultivators, 100 Greene's Straw Cutters, 50 Willis' do. do. 100 Common do. do, 100 Willis' Patent Corn Shellers, 50 Common do. do, 200 Willis' Seed Sowers, 50 do. Vegetable Cutters, 50 Common do. do., 200 Hand Corn Mills, 200 Grain Cradles, 100 Ox Yokes, 1500 Doz. Scythe Stones, 3000 do. Austin's Rifles, 100 doz. Cast Steel Shovels, 150 do. Common do. 100 do. Spades, 500 do. Grass Scythes, 300 do. Patent Snaiths, 200 do. Common do., 500 do. Hay Rakes, 200 do. Garden do., 200 do. Manure Forks, 300 do. Hay do. 500 Pair Trace Chains, 100 do, Truck do. 100 do. Draft do, 500 do. Tie up do, 50 doz. Halter do, 1000 yards Fence do, 25 Grind Stones on Rollers.

TIE UP CHAINS!—Just received by the "Oceanus" 300 Chains for tying up cattle. These chains, introduced by E. H. DERBY, Esq. of Salem, and Col. JACQUES, for the purpose of securing cattle to the stall, are found to be the safest and most convenient mode of fastening cows and oxen to the stanchion.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.,
N. E. Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, 51 and 52 North Market Street, Boston.

Feb. 21, 1844.

FRUIT TREES.



The subscribers are prepared to furnish every description of Fruit Trees, and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Plants. The autumn is a suitable time to transplant many Trees and Plants, and often times more convenient than in spring. We have as great a variety of Apples, Pears, Cherries, Plums, Peaches, Quinces, Currants, Gooseberries, &c. as can be found in the country, and offer them at the lowest prices. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Boston, Oct. 11, 1843.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EXERCISE.

Many people look upon the necessity man is under of earning his bread by labor, as a curse. But it is evident from the structure of the body, that exercise is not less necessary than food for the preservation of health: those who labor are not only the most healthy, but generally the most happy part of mankind. This is peculiarly the case with those who live by the culture of the soil.

The love of activity shows itself very early in man. So strong is the principle, that a healthy youth cannot be restrained from activity. Our love of motion is surely a strong proof of its utility. It seems to be a law throughout the whole animal creation, that no creature, without exercise, shall enjoy health, or be able to find subsistence.

Inactivity never fails to produce a universal relaxation of the solids, which disposes the body to innumerable diseases. When the solids are relaxed, neither the digestion nor any of the secretions can be duly performed. How can persons who loll all day on easy chairs, and sleep all night on beds of down, fail to be relaxed? Nor do those much mend the matter who never hardly stir abroad but in a coach.

Glandular obstructions generally proceed from inactivity. These are the most obstinate maladies. So long as the liver, kidneys and other glands, duly perform their functions, health is seldom much impaired; but when they fail, it is difficult to be restored.

Weak nerves are also the constant companions of inactivity. We seldom hear the laborious complain of weak nerves. This plainly points out the sources from which nervous diseases generally originate, and the means by which they may be prevented.

It is absolutely impossible to enjoy health, where the perspiration is not duly carried on; but that can never be the case where exercise is neglected. When the matter which ought to be thrown off by perspiration, is retained in the body, it vitiates the humors, and occasions the gout, rheumatism, &c.

No piece of indolence injures the health more than the custom of lying in bed too long in the morning: the morning is undoubtedly the best for exercise, as the air braces and strengthens the nerves. Custom soon renders early rising agreeable, and next to total abstinence from all intoxicating drinks, nothing contributes more to the preservation of health.

Every person should lay themselves under some sort of necessity to take exercise. Indolence, like other vices, when indulged, gains ground, and at length becomes agreeable. Hence many who were fond of exercise in the early part of life, become averse to it afterwards. This is often the case with gouty and hypocondriac persons, and frequently when their diseases are difficult to cure.

Indolence not only occasions diseases, and renders man useless to society, but promotes all manner of vice. The mind, if not engaged in some useful pursuit, is constantly in quest of some ideal pleasures. From these sources proceed most of the miseries of mankind. Certainly man was never intended to be idle. Inactivity frustrates the very design of his creation, whereas an active life is the best and greatest preservation of health.—*Oracle of Health.*

"Mamma," exclaimed a young miss, just returned from boarding school, "what is that long green thing lying on the dish before me?"

"A cucumber, my beloved Georgianna," replied the mamma, with a bland smile of approbation at her darling's commendable curiosity.

"A cucumber! gracious goodness! my dear mamma, how very extraordinary! I had always imagined, until this moment, that they grew in slices!"

A gentleman more remarkable for the excellence of his appetite than the brilliancy of his intellect, remarked one morning at the breakfast table, "There is a singular sensation in my head today." "Perhaps, my dear," meekly suggested his better half, "you 've got an *idea* in it!"

"I can't speak in public—never done such a thing in all my life," said a chap the other night at a public meeting, who had been called upon to hold forth; "but if anybody in the crowd will speak for me, I 'll hold his hat."

Politeness costs nothing—except you have a lame back, and then it is not very convenient to make a bow.

I O U are the vowels which create more disagreeable sensations in the minds of honest men, than all the rest of the alphabet put together.

PATENT CORN SHELLER.

A Corn sheller is one of the most convenient and labor saving implements that the practical farmer has in use. Various machines for this purpose have been invented. It can be used in all cases for large or small sized ears. It is very simple in its construction, and durable in its operation, and no way liable to get out of order; one man can work it to good advantage, though a man to turn, and a boy to feed it, works it much better than one alone. They are so light and portable, as to be easily removed from place to place, and one machine will serve for several families or even the inhabitants of a small town.

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Nov. 1.

WILLIS'S LATEST IMPROVED VEGETABLE CUTTER.

For sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse, No. 51 and 52 North Market Street, Boston, Willis's Latest Improved Vegetable Cutter. This machine surpasses all others for the purpose of Cutting Ruta Baga, Mangel Wurtzel, and other roots. The great objection to other machines, is their cutting the roots into slices, which makes it almost impossible for the cattle to get hold of them: this machine with a little alteration, cuts them into large or small pieces, of such shape as is most convenient for the cattle to eat. It will cut with ease from one to two bushels of roots per minute. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Nov. 1.

DRAFT AND TRACE CHAINS.

400 pair Trace Chains, suitable for Ploughing.
200 " Truck and leading Chains.
200 " Draft Chains. For sale by J. BRECK & CO., No. 52 North Market st.

HARRIS' TREATISE ON INSECTS.

For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., Harris' Treatise on Insects. Price $2. Also, the second edition of Dana's Muck Manual, price 62½ cts. Feb. 15.

HOWARD'S IMPROVED EASY DRAUGHT PLOUGH.

Great improvements have been made the past year in the form and workmanship of these Ploughs; the mould board has been so formed as to *lay the furrow completely over, turning in every particle of grass or stubble, and leaving the ground in the best possible manner.* The length of the mould board has been very much increased, so that the Plough works with the greatest ease, both with respect to the holding and the team. The Committee at the late trial of Ploughs at Worcester, say,

"Should our opinion be asked as to which of the Ploughs we should prefer for use on a farm, we might perhaps say to the inquirer, if your land is mostly light and easy to work, try Prouty & Mears, but if your *land is heavy, hard orrocky,* BEGIN WITH MR. HOWARD'S."

At the above mentioned trial the Howard Plough *did more work, with the same power of team, than any other plough exhibited.* No other turned more than twentyseven and one half inches, to the 112 lbs. draught, while the *Howard Plough turned twentynine and one half inches, to the same power of team!* All acknowledge that Howard's Ploughs are much the strongest and most substantially made.

There has been quite an improvement made on the shoe, or land side of this Plough, which can be renewed without having to furnish a new landside; this shoe likewise secures the mould board and landside together, and strengthens the Plough very much.

The price of the Ploughs is from $6 to $15. A Plough, sufficient for breaking up with four cattle, will cost about $10 50, and with cutter $1, with wheel and cutter, $2 50 extra.

The above Ploughs are for sale, wholesale and retail, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, by

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

GREEN'S PATENT STRAW CUTTER.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO. at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street, have for sale, Green's Patent Straw, Hay and Stalk Cutter, operating on a mechanical principle not before applied to any implement for this purpose. The most prominent effects of this application, and some of the consequent peculiarities of the machine are:

1. So great a reduction of the quantum of power requisite to use it, that the strength of a half grown boy is sufficient to work it efficiently.
2. With even this moderate power, it easily cuts two bushels a minute, which is full twice as fast as has been claimed by any other machine even when worked by horse or steam power.
3. The knives, owing to the peculiar manner in which they cut, require sharpening less often than those of any other straw cutter.
4. The machine is simple in its construction, made and put together very strongly. It is therefore not so liable as the complicated machines in general use to get out of order.

LACTOMETERS—a simple instrument for testing the quality of milk. For sale by J. BRECK & CO.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

A WEEKLY PAPER.

Terms, $2 per year *in advance,* or $2 50 if not paid within sixty days.

N. B.—Postmasters are permitted by law to frank all subscriptions and remittances for newspapers, without expense to subscribers.

TUTTLE AND DENNETT, PRINTERS,
21 School Street.